

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1853.

Why cannot the Slave Trade be Abolished?

It is a remarkable result of philanthropy that it sometimes enhances the very evil it was intended to arrest. When England used to stipulate by treaty for the asiento contract, the Bristol or London slaver was a roomy and well-ventilated vessel, fitted to transport human cattle across the ocean with the smallest percentage of loss; but since the light of conversion has displayed the cruel iniquities of the trade to her purified vision, and she has been engaged with a voluntary ocean police in chasing slavers and watching the coast of Africa, the shameful traffic has assumed new horrors, and seems as far from having terminated as ever. As this branch of the preventive service is a very interesting exercise of political philanthropy we will describe it.

The African squadron goes forth to patrol the ocean; it requires peaceful traders to show their papers, and searches with great zeal schooners laden with the onions of Springfield, or the codfish of the Canadas. Having reached the slave coast, it commences cruising in earnest; but the slave trade has accommodated itself to the exigencies. The slave ships are built for speed, without any regard to the comfort of their wretched freight. They register at one port, are transferred at another, and take in their surreptitious stores where least liable to be suspected. Their confederates on shore, upon a concerted signal, bring the live cargo to the coast, and run them, together with a small supply of water, on board; the vessel immediately sails, and being, we are ashamed to say, often built in Baltimore, and sometimes commanded by Englishmen, or even by the constituents of Messrs. HALE, SEWARD, or SMITH, it is of course impossible to capture them. Therefore, when the British cruiser returns to the slave-ground she finds nothing but the dull, low coast-line, with the stagnant streams, the mangrove trees, and mosquitoes, crocodiles, and coast fevers, while away out at sea the horizon line of the water and sky is bright and unbroken by a sail; and when the doughty British officer, whose royal mistress is the proprietress of all that wide domain, climbs up by the man-ropes after dinner, he is generally too full of Otard and Port to see very far through any glass except a wine-glass, and he could not perhaps with one of DOLLAND'S best telescopes see the topsail from the quarter-deck; nor would he take the word of any subordinate, seeing that, since the days of BRADDOCK and DACKES, a British officer can learn nothing from any one except his superiors. Then an entry is made to the effect that the coast is quiet and no sail in sight; and soon the surgeon reports that marines Nos. 3 and 24 have knocked under to the coast fever, and had better be thrown overboard as soon as the chaplain can slip on his cassock and the boatswain get ready the gratings. In the mean time the officer lays down to take what the cockneys poetically term "a snooze."

We pass like a novelist to the deck of the invisible slaver. The horrors of the scene may be inferred from the circumstances under which the trade is conducted; hundreds of wretches are crammed between decks of little more than three feet in height, with far less regard to their animal ease than is shown to a car-load of hogs. The heat of a torrid climate, the want of air, water, and food, is manifested in shrieks, screams, and groans, until exhaustion occasions stupor, and the fiendish supercargo counts for his gains those in whom the powers of nature have been strong enough to resist such tortures. Such are the results of unsuccessful philanthropy. But the inefficient efforts of the cruisers increase the profits of those who risk their lives in the violation of law. They give murder in monopoly to the vilest miscreants that disgrace humanity. The profits are so great that the slaves which survive pay richly for those that perish. The very evil intended to be prevented is prolonged, and its shameful incidents of misery and mortality rendered more poignant.

So soon as England had thus abolished slavery and the slave trade, the interests of her population apparently combined with the purposes of philanthropy. It seemed her obvious policy to discourage the competition of slave-grown staples. At a later day she encouraged the abolition of slavery in the United States for a similar purpose, and pursued it until she found herself unaccountably tied to the institution by the cotton thread, stronger however than all the cables of commerce, and more difficult to sever than the chains of slavery itself. But at the earlier period to which we refer, having in a paroxysm of humanity chopped off her own tail, England set herself with anxious assiduity to introduce the fashion universally. France had comparatively little interest in the continuance of slavery. Under the doctrines of ANACHARSIS CLOOTZ, she had extinguished negro slavery in the blood of her own citizens, and Hayti basked in the sunshine of a perpetual holiday. France has, ever since the days of Napoleon, concentrated her political and scientific genius in the production of beet sugar as a substitute for cane sugar, by careful culture in the shade of a prohibition duty—by sweetening the domestic article a little, and above all by adopting the recipe of the little "Marchioness" in Dickens, who made very good imaginary Madeira with dried orange peel and water, by "making believe very hard." France has a very excellent substitute for slave-grown sugars. So she has dispensed to some extent with James river tobacco, by granting a monopoly of the foreign article to one or more contractors, and by encouraging the growth of an imitation staple at home. We believe she has, as in Germany, a bureau in which the number of plants is duly registered. But after a proper admixture with the leaves of the cabbage and other esculents, the native staple is scarcely strong enough to smoke a sick chicken for the gapes, or stain a shirt bosom with the

ambler. So having undergone the necessary sacrifice of her interest in slavery, which was about equal to that of an insolvent who swears out of custody, France subscribed the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade.

England invited also the most ancient and Christian monarchy of Spain to unite in the treaty. Spain, who claimed to perpetuate the Roman race with a small dash of the African—we mean Moorish of course—Spain who claimed to have brought down the religion through a clergy rather more corrupt than the laity whose souls they were to save—Spain who having for some centuries tasted the terrors of subjugation and slavery, endorsed them over to the Indians of America, and holding the heritage of a continent in the name of the cross, condemned its natives to slavery, torture, and death, in the name of the crucifix—Spain at last consented to subscribe the treaty. We cannot pretend to state the causes which induced her to abandon a trade so important to her revenues. It may have been because she was in a hard place and needed material aid. It may have been one of those splendid strokes of diplomacy by which, in overreaching the less enlightened negotiations of the world, she has diminished her possessions—destroyed her character for good faith, and established a character for pride, perfidy, and pretension. She, however, became a party to the treaty. How has she kept it? If the slaver can escape the cruisers of two of the parties to the treaty for suppressing the trade, she is sure of a profitable welcome in the ports of the third. Spain furnishes a market for the carnal and contraband cargo. Now, why cannot this inhuman perfidy be prevented? If it is the object of Spain to stop the trade, can she not enforce the treaty within her own jurisdiction? It is said that the laws of Spain protect the premises of her subjects from search, and that therefore the British consul is not permitted to identify the native African upon the plantations. But the treaty is a public law, paramount to the municipal law of the contracting State; it can therefore offer no bar to its execution of the treaty.

It may be supposed that so soon as the slaves are landed they are intermixed with others and cannot be distinguished. In no country is the police more strict than in Cuba; a filibuster cannot land or conceal himself without the knowledge of an officer or a spy; he can scarcely write a letter to the United States without its being known. As for the sanctity of person and property, it has never protected the subject of the Spanish crown from arrest or imprisonment, his private papers from violation and search, his property from spoliation. Why, then, cannot the slave trade be abolished? It is because England and France, two of the parties to the suppression treaty, are not fast enough to catch a slave clipper, and because Spain, a third party to the same treaty, will not in good faith carry out her public promises.

We could easily show that if these powers were sincere in their desire to terminate the slave trade, they should encourage the cession of Cuba to the United States. The Federal law prohibiting the introduction of slaves operates as a prohibitory duty. The value of slave property within the slave States would therefore prevent the trade, because the effect of slave importations would be to reduce the value of the slave property already in the States. Public sentiment and private interest would combine to demand the suppression of the slave trade; there would be scarcely any other territory in which a demand for African slaves exists, and the Government and Navy of the United States, with the Colonization Society, and the colonists once fairly embarked in the business of closing the slave trade, would soon terminate it forever.

Second District of Alabama.—From a telegraphic despatch received yesterday, we learn that in seven counties heard from Mr. ABERCROMBIE'S majority is over 1,200. In two counties, which remained to be heard from, it is thought his majority will be increased to 1,600.

We announced several days since the departure of the Hon. SOLON BORDMAN, Minister to Central America, accompanied by Mr. BEXLEY, Secretary of Legation, on board the frigate Columbia from Pensacola. By a private letter from that city to a friend in this we learn that Mr. CARROLL also accompanied the Minister as his private secretary. Commodore NEWTON was detained by sickness and unable to accompany his flag-ship. The sloop-of-war Albany had been ordered to Pensacola from Havana, and was daily expected.

"AMERICAN DAILY TIMES."—Such is the title of a newspaper just started in the city of Baltimore, by C. G. BAYLOR & Co., publishers, to be edited by F. H. DAVISON, esq., lately resident in this city. The paper presents a beautiful typographical appearance, and the chart of its course is laid down with clearness and precision in an inaugural by the publishers and in a salutatory by the editor. From the joint talent and experience of these gentlemen we may expect a valuable addition to the newspaper enterprises of the day.

MELISSA AND THE PRINCESS MURAT.—The *Courier des Etats Unis* mentions a little incident which took place last week at Niblo's Saloon, in New York. Mademoiselle de Melissa having just accomplished one of her wonderful paces in the Chinese ballet of Kim Ka, drew forth the most enthusiastic applause, when the Princess Murat, who until then unobserved had occupied a box on the right of the stage, threw a beautiful bouquet at the feet of the dancer, and anon, her burst of admiration being not yet expended, she turned to a lady beside her, and took her bouquet also and threw that as an additional homage to the agile and graceful votary of Terpsichore.

NEW MUSIC.—The following choice pieces of music have been laid on our table, viz: "Make me no Gaudy Chaplet," air from Lucia Borgia, with a brilliant accompaniment for the piano; "The Camerons Quilrilles," consisting of a medley of favorite Scotch airs; "Les Bords du Rhine," arranged for the piano, being one of a series of airs for a parlor concert.

All these fashionable airs can be obtained at the music store of Messrs. HILBIS & HIRTZ, south side Pennsylvania avenue, between 10th and 11th streets.

The Instinct of Invasion.

We have been so much interested in the earnest account of the assault upon and reduction of a nest of humble bees, given us by a young friend at a boarding school, that we violate the sanctities of private correspondence and give it to the public as follows:

"The boys go out to gather berries and fight humble bees' nests for the honey. You ought to see the boys attack them. We are all armed with bushes, and march along the grassy fields close to a hedge or fence until we come across a nest. These nests are found by the boys treading upon them in the grass or by watching the bees light. As soon as the nest is struck the bees begin to hum and to come out; the boys strike them with their bushes, but very soon the bees get angry and come out with a rush. And then such a whirling of bushes, and shouting and running. Some get a sting on the leg, some on the arm, and some on the face. As soon as the bees are thrashed you never saw such scrambling for honey; and then the stinging is rather worse, but we don't mind it. After the nest is plundered we set off for another."

The little Filibuster! What could more graphically describe the instinct of their race? The observations of the habits of the honey-makers, the gallantry of the attack, the storm and capture of the hive, and then the scramble for the delightful spoil! How many of those little fair-haired desperadoes may be destined to illustrate the energetic daring of their race on a brighter, and alas a bloodier field! How many of them may bear the banner of their country in despite of every obstacle to the stronghold of some desperate enemy; and, in place of the "sting" that now invokes the laugh of his comrades, fall pierced with the ball that leave him a corpse upon the field of glory. Thus it will be. Yet the race will be spread wherever the land or sea offer a field for their enterprise. We read in the simple narrative of the school-boy the bulletin of invasion and conquest, and can only pray that the spirit which it manifests may ever be chastened by generosity, directed by justice, and consecrated to the honor of the country and the happiness of the human race.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.—A splendid entertainment was given to the Hon. James Buchanan, Minister to England, on Friday evening, the 5th instant, by Augustus Schell, esq., of this city, at his residence, No. 53 Clinton Place. About fifty or sixty invited guests were present, among whom we observed his honor, Recorder Tillou; August Belmont, esq., Chargé to the Hague; Daniel E. Sickles, esq., Secretary of Legation to England; Hon. John Wheeler, Hon. William A. Walker, Hon. John McKeon, Alderman Barr, Hon. D. B. Taylor, John W. Forney, esq., Theodore Sedgwick, Wilson G. Hunt, and Royal Phelps, esq., Colonel Whipple, Colonel Ward B. Burnett, Hon. Pierre Soulé, Minister to Spain; Governor Thomas H. Seymour, Minister to Russia; R. A. Erving, esq., Secretary of Legation to Russia, and others. It was a brilliant affair.

[New York Herald, 7th.]

THE LATE COLLECTOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.—John A. Collier, of Binghamton, New York, is out with a letter explanatory of the alleged defalcation of James Collier, late Collector of San Francisco. Mr. J. A. Collier says it is all a mere matter of difference between the Government and the ex-collector in casting up his accounts; but to make all sure, he also says:

"The sureties on two official bonds in suit are George Law, esq., of New York, and John A. Collier. If their responsibility is questioned, it will probably be time to discuss that point when the Government shall recover a judgment against them. In the meantime, it is scarcely to be expected while for the public to get safely on the subject. Perhaps they will think it not unreasonable to wait until it be ascertained whether any thing is due."

HENRY R. WILLIAMS, esq., of Grand Rapids, Michigan, died at Buffalo, New York, on the 19th ultimo, of consumption, in the 43d year of his age. He was the Whig candidate for Congress in the Grand River district in the canvass of 1852, the result of which, though he was defeated, evinced his popularity and personal strength.

In his social and domestic relations he is represented to have been open, generous, and kind, and an excellent husband and father.

THE DEMOCRATIC PAPERS have ceased from their interjectory—"Is the Whig party dead?" and are rapidly turning their attention to the inquiry, still more important to them, "Can the Democratic party, as at present constituted, be kept alive?"—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The late Spanish Minister, DON CALDERON DE LA BARCA, and family, will take their departure from New York in the United States mail steamer Washington on the 13th instant.

THE DUEL AFFAIR AT BOSTON.—The Boston Traveller of Saturday evening says:

"This morning Mr. Treanor was taken into custody by officer Vialle and carried before the police court, where he was ordered to give bonds in \$2,000 to appear on the 13th instant for examination, and in the meantime to keep the peace. Messrs. Patrick Slane and Richard Welch became his sureties."

"Mr. Treanor alleges that he was in fact the challenged party, and that he has made no arrangement of any kind to fight a duel. He went to Manchester, New Hampshire, yesterday morning with a party of friends and breakfasted, but, as he states, they had no weapons of any kind and treated the whole matter as a grand joke."

The Traveller also states the penalty in Massachusetts for fighting or engaging in a duel, viz: "The law of this State in regard to fighting a duel is laid down with clearness and precision in an inaugural by the publishers and in a salutatory by the editor. From the joint talent and experience of these gentlemen we may expect a valuable addition to the newspaper enterprises of the day."

"Also, all that engage in a duel with deadly weapons, although no homicide ensue, or shall challenge another to fight such duel, or shall deliver any written or verbal message purporting or intending to be such challenge, although no such duel ensue, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for not more than twenty years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment in jail not more than three years, and shall be incapable of holding any office of honor or emolument for twenty years; and any person who shall advise, encourage, or promote such duel, or who shall be present either as aid, second, or surgeon, is liable to imprisonment in jail for not more than one year, or fine not exceeding \$500, with loss of civil rights, as before said, for five years; and if any person shall post another for not accepting a challenge, or use reproachful or contemptuous language, he is liable to six months' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding \$100."

A steam tow and ferry boat company is to go into operation at Sunbury, Pa. The *American* says that the stock, \$20,000, has been subscribed, and the boat will be entirely completed in about three weeks.

ELECTRIC PHENOMENA.—The London *Diogenes* says the telegraph is not yet over the whole world, yet the news runs from pole to pole.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1853.

My intimations in yesterday's Gossip, relative to the demands made by the British Government in the negotiation of the fishery treaty, are confirmed by additional information received to-day. I desire, however, to qualify the language of my last letter a little. I do not wish to be understood to suppose that Mr. Crampton presents the demands stated as the *sine qua non* of concluding a treaty with us. Of course he will endeavor to make the best bargain possible; but even that foolish of human nature may be permitted—a ridiculously extravagant influence over man's conduct and propositions.

The trip to Berkeley Springs, I am satisfied, has accomplished very little. Certainly nothing was concluded between the distinguished negotiators. In addition to the demands made, and concessions offered by the British Government, to which I have heretofore referred, it is understood that the following have been suggested by Mr. Crampton: Great Britain desires the repeal of our import duties on colonial fish; but proposes no repeal or reduction of her duties on our fish. She asks not a general system of reciprocal free trade, but that certain specified articles of Canadian production shall be admitted free of duty in the United States; in return for which certain specific articles, the produce of the United States, shall be admitted free into Canada and the other colonies. She offers us universal freedom of her fisheries on the shores, in the bays, rivers, creeks, &c., and asks a reciprocal right of participation in all our fisheries—including, of course, those of the entire Pacific and Atlantic coasts—and in our rivers and on the lakes. She desires the modification of our navigation laws, reciprocating the provisions of her navigation act of 1849, as to foreign trade.

A participation in our California coasting trade she will urge with great pertinacity, even if the general coasting trade is denied her. She further asks the right to navigate Lake Michigan, and manifests a disposition to give us free navigation of the St. Lawrence with our lake vessels and produce, and to permit us the use of the Welland and Rideau canals, provided we secure a reciprocal right to British subjects to use our canals and railroads for their produce free of duty. She does not, however, manifest any disposition to modify her duties, discriminating largely between our produce and that of the colonies, nor offer any guarantee that after the treaty is consummated she will not increase her duties on such produce of the United States as is not made free by said treaty.

It will be seen that the question becomes the more complicated and difficult of settlement as the negotiation progresses. Of course these concessions proposed by the British Government would be of no little value to us; but the price demanded for them is exorbitant. Indeed, certain of the demands can never be complied with on any terms. The President, it is said, is uncompromisingly averse to the proposition to admit British built vessels to American register; nor is there any probability he will yield the coasting trade under any circumstances. But more on this subject soon.

Quite a scene is said to have been enacted at Mr. Marcy's quarters on Sunday morning. It seems the Secretary did return on Saturday; and on Sabbath morning M. Bodisco, having somehow obtained a copy of the *Union*, (probably some neighbor's, as he don't take it since he stopped it a few days ago,) was fired with indignation because of its article on the Koska affair, and proceeded forthwith to the Secretary's room, and complained most piteously of the horribly discordant music of the organ, which had so entirely unfitted him for Sabbath duties. He also raved consistently against Koska, declaring him a felon, and that he was arrested as such for having stolen the crown and regalia of Hungary. Mr. Marcy assured him that the latter fact had not been made known to the Government in any other shape, and approved the sentiments reprobated by M. Bodisco. So the story is told me, and I think there is little doubt of its accuracy. These undignified and insulting attempts of a foreign ambassador to muzzle the American press are certainly becoming too frequent for toleration. Would it not be well for the President or Mr. Marcy to indite a Hülsemann letter for the Russian Minister's especial benefit?

The United States frigate Macedonia, Captain Joel Abbot, has been heard from at St. Helena, the 21st June. The ship's crew were all well. The captain's son, N. M. W. Abbot, died on board at Prince Edward's Island, on the 31st May, of pulmonary disease, keeping about until the very day of his death. He was buried in the English burial-ground at Prince's Island, West Bay. Master's Mate Hamilton was obliged to return to the United States in consequence of ill-health.

A letter from Commodore Shubrick, at Eastport, Maine, states that every thing is quiet there with reference to the fisheries, and that he can learn of no armed fishing vessels having left that place. **ZKE.**

REMARKABLE VOYAGE.—The ship Benjamin Rush, whaler, belonging to Warren, Rhode Island, sailed from that port last winter and went round the world without seeing any land, except on the passage to Cape Horn, where she was wrecked, and on the way homeward the land of Trinidad. One whale only was captured in the sea of Japan, and at that time the captain and boat's crew were lost. The remainder of the men being discouraged, they concluded to return home under the management of the ship's cooper, and she arrived safe at Warren, after an absence of six months, the 16th of June last, in the same order she left, excepting what provisions had been consumed. She is now cleared for another whaling voyage. [Boston Advertiser.]

BANKS IN NEW YORK.—The whole number of banking institutions in active operation in the city of New York is fifty-eight, twenty of which are situated on Wall street. It will startle the reader some when we tell him that the capital employed by these banks amounts to about \$50,000,000. Providence goes in for banks in great shape. They have twenty-six—capital \$8,857,687. Philadelphia has only fifteen banks—capital \$10,643,696. Baltimore has twelve—capital \$5,652,531. Boston comes next to New York, as it has thirty-six banks, the total capital of which is \$27,000,000. The amount of capital of the banks in the five cities mentioned above is \$100,174,118—quite a pile.—*Boston Bee.*

GREAT FISHING.—A gentleman from this city started from the Crawford House, last Thursday morning, with a boy and an Indian guide, for a visit to the almost unexplored region of the White Mountains, which is situated due north from the Willey House. The party were from sunrise until 2 o'clock in reaching the ponds and mountain streams. They encamped in Indian style, around a blazing fire, during the night, and arrived back to Gibb's Friday evening, with one thousand and forty-seven trout as the result of their laborious and hazardous exploration. The next day, at dinner, their praise was in every one's mouth at the table of the Crawford House. [Boston Transcript.]

Correspondence of the Republic.

New York, August 7, 1853.

It is quite impossible for me to conjecture whether or not the readers of the Republic may be able to glean any thing interesting or important from the jottings down which it is proposed to devote time to time to furnish in this way. But, at least, the matter is undertaken on *amateur* grounds, the assurance is given that nothing will be submitted or set down in malice.

The advices, private and public, received daily from almost every part of the country indicate a hopeful anticipation of the next session of Congress; for it is very generally understood that some developments may then be made which will in a great degree go towards opening certain people's optics, and astonishing weak nerves. The multifarious combinations, permutations, and arrangements that have taken place since President Pierce delivered his inaugural address from the eastern portico of the Federal Capitol, it is true, have in some localities, if not pretty generally, operated in this wise; but it remains to see in what way and to what extent the passed and passing and to be passed events will move the ire or sympathy of "the assembled wisdom" next December. In this great Empire State the united and supposed to be harmonious party, which so greatly contributed to the elevation of Frank Pierce to his present eminent position, is absolutely and utterly disorganized, and consequently powerless. The factions have quite played the parts originally assigned to the celebrated Kilkenny cats. Envy, jealousy, and all uncharitableness, seem to be the order of the day.

Among the late appointments of the President (not of Governor Marcy) there are two particularly distasteful to one section of the Democracy, to wit: George Sanders and Daniel E. Sickles. The latter gives up his position of attorney to the corporation, worth to any one some \$15,000 per annum, for the post of secretary of the legation to St. James. Listen to the Evening Post of this city, under the surveillance of the poet Bryant, John Bigelow, and Parke Godwin. It reads:

"We spoke the other day of the appointment of D. E. Sickles as bringing scandal on the Administration. A correspondent writes, for publication in the Evening Post, that his character is such that families who have any self-respect exclude him from their houses. This is true enough, but, it," &c.

In and by himself, however, Mr. Sickles "amounts to no particular sum," yet his associations, proclivities, and modest impudence have caused him to be considered "some" with some of the lesser great men of the day. Nevertheless Mr. Sickles will sail on the 20th instant for England. As regards George Sanders, the opposition to him is of a mixed description, and more of a political than a personal nature. He also goes out on the 20th instant. We have yet another disaffected gentleman in this vicinity, S. D. Dillaye, esq., who did more than yeoman's service during the late campaign. He was safe and sure, as was believed, for Brussels; but fortune did not favor him. He went in, but not to win. A more benignant star shone upon his competitor. Mr. Dillaye has moved in this wise:

State Executive Committee of the Young Democracy.—In compliance with the resolution of the Grand Council of the Young Democracy, held at the city of Utica, on the second day of November, 1852, the members of the Executive Committee of the Young Democracy are hereby notified that a meeting of the committee will be held at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, on Wednesday, the 10th day of August, at ten o'clock a. m., for organization and advisory purposes.

STEVENS D. DILLAYE.
GEORGE J. GALLAGHER, of the 26th district.
SAMUEL R. READLY, of the 22d district.
GEORGE H. MIDDLETON, of the 25th district.
R. O. REYNOLDS, of the 21st district.
J. M. LYON, of the 20th district.

Members of the Committee.
Dated July 27, 1853.
Oui bono? innocently is inquired by the passers opposed to the "Grand Council of the Young Democracy." What special good they expect or what benefits to realize remains in *future*, say until August 10, 1853.

Similar vexatious annoyances are said to prevail very extensively in other States, as for example New Hampshire, Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, California. These matters are generally discussed, and are outside of those that arise from the action of such subordinate officials as the President and his constitutional advisers have seen fit to place in power and authority. And such matters as these, whether of a general or of a special nature, must naturally and necessarily operate upon Congress, quite as potentially if not as reasonably as the recommended policy of the Administration upon great and important State affairs. They will very naturally exercise a controlling influence upon the organization of Congress and its action upon particular favorite measures of the Administration.

AU REVOIR.

PREVENTION OF FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING.—A paper, with a novel kind of watermark, has been produced in England, which will effectually prevent the forgery and counterfeiting of private bonds, checks, and bills, bank notes, &c. It was invented by an officer of the Bank of England, and it, or something like it, has been used for the issues of that bank. The London Times states that the invention, after much labor and pains, has been perfected, and that paper so marked has been adopted by several public companies in England and on the continent. It is said likewise to be adapted to ornamental as well as practical purposes. Portraits, landscapes, or any other subjects, may be given, as is stated, with the same effect as in the German porcelain plates, the graduated thickness of the paper, at the various parts of the design, creating, when it is held to the light, the requisite effects of light and shade.

A SOUND OBSERVATION.—When the Spectator first appeared it excited great attention, and many observations were made by the public respecting its merits, and there was a wide difference of opinion in regard to the value and ability of the paper. Steele, in alluding to this diversity of opinion, made some remarks in one of the first numbers upon the subject of writing for the public eye. He said:

"It is an endless and frivolous pursuit to act by any other rule than the case of satisfying our own mind in what we do." He adds: "That one would think a silent man would not be very liable to misrepresentations, and yet states that he was once arrested for a Jeuit, for no other reason than his profound taciturnity."

[Boston Transcript.]

MR. L. F. BAYNE, of the house of Selden, Withers & Co., of Washington, financial agents of the Board of Public Works of Virginia, left Washington last Friday to embark in Saturday's steamer for England for the purpose of negotiating the sale of several millions of Virginia bonds, to enable the State to pay her subscriptions to the various railroads she has authorized.

[Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, 8th.]

MILLARD, a witness against Kinsane, has received an unconditional pardon from the Governor of New York. It was because his pardon was a conditional one, and did not restore his competency, that Judge Flinn granted a new trial to Kinsane in the famous forgery case.

[Ohio State Journal.]

From the Intelligence of yesterday.

The Trouble at Smyrna.

We have been favored with a private letter from an officer of the sloop-of-war St. Louis, from which we make the unexcused extracts, relating faithfully, we presume, the circumstances at Smyrna connected with the arrest of the Hungarian Koska, and the considerations which decided the commander of the St. Louis to demand his release. It appears that Captain Ingraham felt very sensibly the delicacy of the position in which he was placed, and was much embarrassed how to act; but the opinions and advice of our Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, confirmed by the claim of the prisoner to American protection, decided the captain, not unnaturally, that the course of peril or of battle, if need be, was the course of duty. Truly thankful are we that so awful an issue was averted by the considerate alternative proposed by the two Consuls:

"UNITED STATES SHIP ST. LOUIS,"

"SMYRNA," July 1, 1853.
"I wrote you that one Martin Koska, a Hungarian refugee, had been forcibly taken on board of an Austrian brig-of-war, and confined in double irons. Although he was not a citizen of the United States, still he had made his declaration of intention to apply to become such. Captain Ingraham, knowing that certain death would await the man if he should be carried to Austria, determined, if possible, to save him, if he could do it without compromising our flag. Orders had been issued by the Austrian Consul to carry the man away on the 24th of June. Captain Ingraham, hearing this on the night of the 23d, sent the protest that the man must not be carried away until it was fully settled whether or not Martin Koska was an American. On the morning of the 24th our ship made sail and bore down towards the Austrian brig, and anchored near, so we could watch and see that the man was not carried off. The Austrian thinking that certain death would await the man, made every preparation to receive us. During the morning the Austrian captain sent word that the man would not be sent away. Letters came the same day from Mr. Brown, the Charge d'Affaires ad interim at Constantinople, stating that Koska was a citizen of the United States, and as such was entitled to protection from our country. Well, as things stood, the captain was in doubt how to act, but asked that further time might be allowed so to hear from Mr. Marsh, who was daily expected at Constantinople. The Austrians gave until last Saturday, the 25th of July. Other letters came from Constantinople, but still Captain Ingraham was in doubt; and after a little conversation with the Consul, the captain and consul went on board the Austrian brig-of-war to see Martin Koska. After some conversation, Martin Koska demanded protection from the American flag. Captain Ingraham then told him that he must have his arms, boarding parties, and every thing ready for an engagement. The surgeons brought out their instruments, ready to cut off legs, patch up wounds, &c. The shore was crowded with people to witness the engagement, as they thought bloody work was going to take place. The news spread like wild-fire throughout the city, and the people were as much excited as we were. Delegations came off to the ship to see if something could not be done to prevent an action. After four or five hours (happily for all parties) the American and Austrian Consuls came to a compromise: that is, the Austrian Consul, who had full control of the man, consented that Martin Koska should be delivered up into the hands of the French Consul, who consented to take charge of him until every thing was fully settled by the two governments as to who had claim to the man. Well, after this was settled, of course we all breathed much freer than we had before, but we were not satisfied. The would have been lost on both sides. Although our guns are much larger than the Austrians', still at the near quarter we intended fighting their guns would have been just as destructive as ours. The Austrian force consisted of one brig of sixteen guns, one schooner of ten guns, and three mail-boats, which were loaded with men and arms, and were all well armed and ready for an engagement. So you see their force was much larger than ours. There was a general rejoicing after the matter was settled, and the American citizens in Smyrna gave a dinner to Captain Ingraham and his officers on the 4th of July. There was a general jollification, and there was a popping of bottles instead of the popping of guns. Last night we gave a ball on board to some of the residents of Smyrna, who have been very kind to us since our arrival in port."

IMPORTANT LAW CASE AT TRENTON.—Before Chief Justice Green.—Archer Gifford, esq., and Elizabeth Hoyt vs. Herman Thorn and Mary Rutherford, deceased.
The controversy in this case arises out of the estate of William Jauncey, deceased, and a wealthy resident of the city of New York. It appears that Mr. Jauncey died in 1848, leaving a last will and testament, by which, after making various devises and bequests, in all to a very large amount, he gave the residue of his estate to the eldest son, and next of kin of William Jauncey, called William Jauncey Thorn, who was then a minor, having married the niece of Mr. Jauncey, by a devise in his will in the following words: "I give and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my property, both in England and America, of every kind and description whatever, to the said William Jauncey Thorn, who he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, to him, his heirs and assigns forever."

William Jauncey Thorn did not live to attain the age of twenty-one years, but died in England suddenly, aged about nineteen years. Soon after his death a controversy arose between his representative and the next of kin of William Jauncey, deceased, as to the legal effect of the bequest to William Jauncey Thorn, it being insisted by the administrator to the latter that the bequest to him vested immediately on the death of the testator. On the other hand, it was insisted that the bequest to him was not valid, and could not vest in the legatee until he attained the age of twenty-one, and consequently that the residue went to the nearest relations of William Jauncey.

Whilst this controversy was pending, Colonel Thorn compromised the claims of five of the next of kin by paying them \$200,000 and \$100,000 for counsel fees, and about the same time he obtained from Elizabeth Hoyt, who was the remaining next of kin, an assignment of her interest in said residue by payment to her of \$6,000, and in pursuance of this assignment Colonel Thorn procured the share alleged to belong to Elizabeth Hoyt, to be paid over to him or for his use.

The residue it appears, amounted to about \$1,465,000, making the shares of the next of kin—there being six of them—about \$240,000, which, with interest since the death of William Thorn, in 1831, increased them to about \$600,000. The allegation of the bill is, that the assignment from Elizabeth Hoyt was fraudulently obtained, and it is insisted that it be set aside, and that the defendants may account for and pay to the complainant the share of said Elizabeth Hoyt. The heirs-at-law are the Messrs. Hoyt of New Jersey. The chancellor having been concerned from the complainant, the same is now being argued before the Chief Justice of the Court for complainants, Messrs. A. Whitehead and Wm. L. Dayton. For defendants, Governor Pennington, Governor Vroom, of New Jersey, and R. H. Morris, of New York.

Tobacco.—The New Orleans Crescent says that tobacco has advanced there nearly or quite one hundred per cent. since the beginning of the business season in the article. There are not only slight stocks of last year's growth on hand, says the Crescent, and a scarcity of the manufactured article, but the most gloomy accounts reach us from nearly all the tobacco-growing sections in the country. Predicated upon these facts the staple has steadily advanced, and prices appear not yet to have reached their maximum.